

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

We see that the propeller North Star is shortly to commence making regular trips between this place and Carthage. She is a Columbia now, and will be a Pearl river. We are glad to hear of her success.

AND SUFFRAGE.—Mr. Lincoln county, introduced into the Tennessee Legislature Monday conferring universal suffrage and universal amnesty. The bill was willing for all the people provided the same privilege extended to negroes. A bill on the table previous day.

Judge Alexander Walker gained a verdict in New Orleans against Mrs. Acklin, late Franklin, for \$25,000 for services performed in saving her a million dollars' worth of cotton during the war. General Polk ordered the cotton burned. Judge Walker, acting for Mrs. Acklin, persuaded General Polk to revoke the order, which he did, and the widow sold 2,800 bales at the highest figures. She offered only \$500 for the service.

On Saturday last Judge Cooper decided at Murfreesboro that the Tennessee franchise law is unconstitutional. The opinion was delivered in the *mandamus* case of Judge B. L. Ridley v. Sherbrooke, the Commissioner of Registration. It is represented to have been conclusive in reasoning, and covered all the points in issue.

In New York recently, Geo. Lockwood sued the New York Central railroad for damages for a personal injury obtained while traveling over the road with a free pass. The defendants claimed that the effect of the pass was to free them from responsibility, but in any event they were free from negligence in the matter. The Judge charged that the effect of the pass would not be to free them from responsibility or the consequences of negligence, if there was any on their part, which he left to the jury as a question of fact. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of \$25,000.

Gerrit Smith, one of the earliest abolitionists of this country—is very anxious about the release of Mr. Davis. He favors amnesty to all—thinks that has been shed and that is in store for the country. A sectional hate continues. He says: *The North and South must love each other ere they can be at peace with each other. Statesmen are slow to learn that love is the cure of all ills, national as well as individual.*

Mr. Smith is right, there will be no love without peace, and no peace until the rights of our unfortunate section are recognized.

RETURN OF MASONIC EMBLEMS.—From the Indianapolis Journal we learn that the Secretary of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Indiana, on Thursday, started to Mississippi, in care of the Grand Lodge of that State, two full sets of officer's jewels, which were stolen from the lodges by members of the army. Most of them were found in a pawnbroker's office at Indianapolis, where they had been disposed of. They have been carefully collected, and are now returned. There was also the original charter of one of the lodges—that of Eastport Lodge No. 94.

The Cotton Planters Association of Georgia met at Milledgeville a few days ago. The following named officers were elected for the ensuing year: B. C. Yancy, of Clarke, President; B. B. Moore, of Thomas, 1st Vice-President; J. B. Jones, of Burke, 2d Vice-President; T. J. Smith, of Hancock, Treasurer; and Captain H. L. French, of Schley, Secretary. A resolution was adopted providing for the introduction in the Legislature of a bill to change the name of the body from "Cotton Planters' Association" to "The Agricultural and Manufacturing Association of the State of Georgia." The report of the committee was adopted providing for memorializing the Legislature in favor of the appointment of a State agent to be sent to Europe for the purpose of encouraging emigration of laborers to Georgia. Resolutions were passed regarding the employment of the convicts of the penitentiary in the business of lime-kilns, as important to the agricultural interests of the State. A resolution was also adopted requesting that the Legislature should, by an act, foster and encourage the manufacturing interests of the State.

A special correspondent at St. Louis furnishes further details in reference to the recent election in that city. The Radicals were forcing a claim by counsel before the board of Canvassers that the votes of the Eleventh Ward after sunset should be counted, which will defeat Gen. Blair and elect one more Radical State Senator. They decline admitting the vote of Biddle Market, which stands upon a similar footing, and which would elect Hogan.

Good Advice from Boston.

The Boston Post is a paper whose teachings we rarely endorse. It belongs to the school of prints that have been engaged in embittering the people of one section against the other, thus making alarming inroads on our old system of free government. We believe it has been a radical stimulant and a modest advocate of some of the doctrines put forth by Binham, Beecher and Stevens. And withal the Post is a valuable paper—valuable because it frequently lays aside the Republican pen and furnishes a contribution that is of interest to the people of every clime. Its issue of the 14th inst. contains a lengthy editorial worthy the thoughtful attention of the Southern people. The article is intended for this section, and its admonitions should not go unheeded. Says the Post:

All that now remains for the people of the Southern States to do is to devote themselves to their local interests. The soil is left them; they have their health and strength still; the earth will yield at least a support, even if their agricultural implements are few, and impaired; they have the stimulus to exertion which their dependent families give; the war has relieved them of the support of a class which must now work voluntarily with them, at its own cost or starve; and there is almost as much to be done in repairing the waste and developing resources hitherto untouched, as if it were to-day a virgin country. Whichever way they turn, the people of the South find enough to do, with such encouragement for the energetic and prompt doing of it as occur to the other population on the face of the civilized globe.

By thus attending strictly to their own concerns the South will soonest become rich and strong again, and when the result is reached, they may be sure of being counted in with as great eagerness as they are now counted out.

After dwelling some time on the importance of bringing up our condition to such a point as will challenge the consideration at present denied us, the Post goes on to urge that the South must lend all its thoughts and energies to recuperation and eschew politics altogether. The development and consolidation of our imperial resources—so vast and so numerous as to stagger the belief of one who has not examined the long list of special ease—is the way to secure social and political power and advance our claims and self-respect. The Post's hints are timely and should be acted upon. It marks out the plan by which we can secure our original influence and wealth. In the language of the Post the whole world waits impatiently for what our soil alone can produce. The profits on its production would very soon reft all the plantations in this vast country. Then immigration will set in upon us, and capital will organize and present itself for our largest possible employment and benefit.

Let the matters indicated by the Post claim our earnest attention just now, and in a few years the South will be able to demand that equality among the States which all recognize as a fundamental condition of the Union.

EUROPEAN CALM.—The principle of nationality has so completely triumphed in Europe that it may be hoped the danger of prolonged war is at an end.

The Italians have driven away the *Kaiserliche*, or more properly speaking we had them driven away for them—to arrange matters with the Pope, who still persists, propped by French and mercenary troops, and against the will of his people, to govern the Roman people, is the only task that remains for the Italians, and it presents little difficulty. Prussia has for ever, it is thought, annihilated the Federal system, by which Germany was kept under by a ungerman potentate, the sovereign of Magyars and slaves. And there is now no stumbling block to the Union of the German people under one sceptre and one constitution. The Sultan and the Pope, who arrogate to themselves the highest titles on earth, one of whom claims to be the inheritor of the Roman Imperial sway, while the other represents both the Coloplate and the Byzantine rule, now govern realms which have no cohesion and races which are discontented and disloyal. Both are marked out as a prey by powerful neighbors; both are looking round in vain for a real friend in Europe, and both will, at no distant period, find themselves reduced to rank with the petty sovereigns who would once have been honored with their patronage.

NEGROES IN TROUBLE.—Rev. Jacob James a colored preacher was shot in Richmond the other night by another colored man named Thornton Holmes and died next morning. Holmes was not his wife, who, however, will recover. He was arrested and acknowledged the deed, but says he found James and his wife in flagrant delict.

Prentice calls attention to the fact that the Chicago Tribune, in advocating negro suffrage, advocates it in the form of what it calls "impartial suffrage." This phrase means that there shall be the same law of suffrage for all persons of all colors—that, if all white men vote, all negro men shall vote, and that, if there are any restriction upon either the negro or the white man in respect to suffrage, the same restrictions shall be upon both. The Cincinnati Gazette will not support this scheme. The editor thinks he sees a cat in the meal tub. It is a plan of Democrats to cheat the party of moral ideas out of power. The editor says that we cannot, without the absolute annihilation of all State rights, force any kind of suffrage on the States!

Who is to Lead the Fenians?

The New York Tribune thus answers.

It is a puzzling question to the uninitiated, who is to lead the Fenians this time. Well, the matter is already settled. A general officer who has engraven his name on the glorious pages of the late war as a subordinate of Lieutenant General Sherman, will lead the Fenians hosts to battle, and his chief of staff will be probably another general officer who fought Sherman in the ranks of the "men in grey," from Atlanta to the sea, with varying fortunes. Every officer selected will be a tried and true one, and the very best military and scientific talent of the late war will be engaged for the enterprise.

We hope the Fenians may find, as we believe they can, if they try, plenty of officers amongst themselves, and be spared the curse of military adventure. The Irishmen are all good at soldiering, and have not been backward in producing able officers.

BISHOP HOPKINS ON BISHOP POLK.—The following is that portion of Bishop Hopkins' sermon on the consecration of Bishop Wilmer, referring to his lamented predecessor, Bishop Polk:

Your predecessor, the late Bishop of Louisiana, was a man of uncommon energy, elevation of character, nobility of soul. You are the successor of such a man; none who knew him, but admired and loved him. I was often connected with, and met him alone of the universities of his founding, (many of these will you meet with, that were of his erection), and upon frequent occasions of Christian duties, and it is among the pleasant and sweet recollections of the past. You will find in your path many monuments of his zeal; monuments of his worth; it is indeed a high privilege to be his successor. We claim no perfection for bishops; he may have erred in his career; he may have made mistakes, but his soul of Christianity and magnanimity, which his life exhibited, is a true prestige for you, and God grant you all the faith and support to its proper end. I hold it a great privilege to bestow the dignity of bishop upon you, and I do it in the fullest confidence that heaven has and will continue to give you strength, and direct your course, and in your zeal relieve your every Christian exertion for the well government of the church, and I call upon all to pray for you.

Mr. Speaker Colfax, in a recent speech in Chicago, declared that not a dollar would ever be paid out of the treasury upon the claims of loyal Southern citizens for compensation for property taken by military authorities of the United States for public use; and the reason given for this injustice was that loyal men and loyal claims would be manufactured in the South to an extent that would beggar the treasury.

It is very clear that the Government is now acting upon this principle. Secretary Stanton appointed, under an act of the last session, a board of commissioners to investigate claims for supplies furnished by loyal citizens, and receipted for by U. S. commissaries, and also for property of loyal citizens occupied or destroyed for public service. Many applications have been rejected. There is no hope that Congress will, at any time, recognize these claims.

SEND IT BACK.—Rev. Dr. Adger, of South Carolina, in a letter to Dr. Backus, of Baltimore, lately published, makes the following statement and vouchers for the fact:

"When Gen. Sherman's army passed through Winnsboro, S. C., a Capt. Fuller, and six others of that army, robbed one of the ruling elders of the Zion Presbyterian church there of an elegant silver communion set, the gift of a dying female member of the same, costing two hundred and eighty dollars in New York, and having the church's name and the donor's name engraved upon each article."

Dr. Adger makes the following additional statement, which for the honor of humanity as well of Christianity, we hope cannot be true:

"A certain congregation of your body now has that silver communion set, which Capt. Fuller presented to them, and are using it for their communion purposes, with those names of Zion Church and its dying sister staring them continually in the face, as they eat the bread and drink the wine which set forth the body and blood of our common Master."

The idea that a Christian church can celebrate the holy ordinance of the Lord's Supper in the use of vessels thus obtained is too monstrous.

Negro Suffrage.

The New York Express, in noticing the movement of the Chicago Times in favor of the constitutional amendment and negro suffrage, says:

The Democratic party makes no issue on negro suffrage, and never did, out of its own States. It does not believe, however, that the negro is the equal of the white man, mentally or socially, and it does not wish to enter into government partnership with him, as in the Spanish-American States, or in Jamaica, and it believes, as a general thing, it suffrage is to be "impartial," as the Chicago editor sets forth, our own mothers, sisters, wives, and daughters ought to enjoy it before the negro; but what the Democrats make issue on, and ever have made issue on, is the right of the States to regulate their own suffrage, as well as their own real estate laws, or laws as to heirship, marriage, property generally, &c., &c. Or, in other words, the Democratic party believes now, as it has believed for eighty years, that this is a government of States, not a consolidated government, and that the people of the States are to be governed under the mixed system Federal and State, and not to be despotically centralized, with all power in Washington. The proposed fifth amendment to the Constitution, clothing Congress, by the word "appropriate," with absolute power to judge of the meaning of that word "appropriate," is an usurpation to the constitutional amendment on that point, if there were no other points—and no true Democrat, no born Democrat, no real, true Henry Clay or Daniel Webster Whig, can ever vote for it.

The constitutional amendments are killed by the votes of Delaware and Maryland, and they can never be carried without a revolution in and over the Constitution. The Chicago editor responds: "Then we shall never get into power." Perhaps not, but to be right, to be constitutional, is more important than to hold office. But it is not true that we shall not get into power by continuing in the right. We are already in possession of the Federal power, by being in the right. The ten States now taxed without being represented can no more be kept in that position than Lombardy and Venetia were, or than Ireland has been. The powers that he will be compelled, by the consciences of all mankind, to give these ten States representation with their taxation.

THE PROSPECTIVE PORK CROP.—In regard to the future of the provision market, we take the following from the Circular of Messrs. Kercheval & Son, of St. Louis, of the 10th inst. They say:

In the closing hours of the season of 1865-6, operators are again reminded that high prices stimulate production and diminish consumption. Our own cure of hogs promises to be increased from 1,700,000 this to 2,500,000 next year. In England and Ireland where they had a stock of 3,500,000 hogs last year, they now have 3,970,942, being an increase within the year of 470,942 hogs. We have no statistical information as to the production of hogs in France, Denmark, the German States, Hungary and Italy; but there is no question among intelligent operators that the increase there will be very considerable over last year, when, by their comparative low average of prices, they shut American provisions out of the European markets, and forced upon shippers the disastrous policy of returning to New York large quantities of bacon and lard. The high prices prevailing during the past three or four years have, in provisions, as in cotton, stimulated production and built up a formidable composition from quarters little expected, and parties who look only at the West for a standard of value, will again meet disappointment. Consumption within the States has fallen off, and as by reports of the Agricultural Bureau, it is shown that there is within the Southern States almost as many hogs as at the commencement of the war in 1861, and as it is known that the people of those States are without the means of buying to the extent of their wants, it would seem that packers cannot rely upon an increased domestic consumption, and if England last year returned us 17,000 boxes of bacon out of an import of some 4,000 less than the preceding year, the question arises what can be done with the approaching season's cure, if high prices are to prevail?

A special dispatch from Washington says: It is stated by parties authorized to speak for the Republic of Mexico that it is the firm intention of President Juarez to order an election in accordance with the Constitution for a President and members of Congress as soon as it shall be practicable to do so. They further assert that President Juarez is not as his enemies represent him—an ambitious and unscrupulous man, whose only object is to keep himself in power, but that he has remained in office after the expiration of his term, because this was the only way which he thought the national good of Mexico would be preserved. It is doubtful whether he will allow his name to be used as a candidate for re-election, even should his friends urge him to do so.

ANOTHER PLEA.—The New York Tribune makes a plea for ex-President Davis, and says: "We feel confident that magnanimity toward Davis, on the part of those who hold impartial suffrage as an essential element of national reconstruction, will powerfully contribute to that just appreciation of the North at the South, which is the first step toward a beneficent and perfect reconciliation."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CLARION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—A special Court will be held in Toronto on the 15th prox. to try the balance of the Fenian prisoners in that city. Two regiments of infantry are to be stationed at Bedford during the trial of the prisoners.

The United States Consul at Odessa, in a correspondence dated Oct. 6, states, the harvest there is nearly ended, and is the best as to quality and quantity for many years. There is consequently great joy in all the land, both among producers and dealers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Cotton quiet. Sales today 3000 bales at 34 1/2. (264 40).

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—In the Equal Rights Convention to-day, Parker, of Pittsburg, offered a resolution against the adoption of the Constitutional amendment by the State Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.—Cotton is higher sales, 6500 bales. Low Middling 32 1/2. Middling, 31 1/2. Sugar dull and no demand. 10 1/2. Inferior Molasses, 45; prime 55 1/2. Corn is in good demand, mixed, 1 1/2. Pork, 85. Shoulders, 14. Sales, 15. Lard inactive at 14 1/2. Gold, 41.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.—Cotton is dull and unchanged. Sales today at 14d. for low middling upland.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A new Roman loan of seventy millions florins will be thrown on the market.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—A large meeting to raise funds to educate the negroes, was held at Tremont Temple last evening. Addresses were delivered by Ex-Gov. Andrews, Rev. Mr. Berber and Geo. Thompson of England.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Gold 38 1/2. Cotton nominal and no business doing to indicate price.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—The Texas stay law approved by the Governor requires payment on all judgments rendered before the 1st of January 1867, to be made in four annual installments of one-fourth each.

Cotton is dull and prices lower: Low Middling 31 1/2. Sugar dull and unchanged. Inferior 15. Prime 60 1/2.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Gold 38 1/2. Exchange 1 discount.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—A Cabinet meeting was held today, the usual meeting of Tuesday having been omitted owing to the absence of the President at Baltimore attending the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Temple.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The cotton market is unsettled. Sales today 1000 bales at 32 1/2.

TORONTO, Nov. 22.—The government is directing its attention to the arming and equipping of the batteries of the province.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—It appears from official compilations just made, that nearly one hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars were appropriated for the public service for the year ending June '67, including thirteen millions for the Navy and thirty-eight millions for the Army.

During the last three or four days about one hundred and thirty changes of post-masters have been made; but none in the larger class of offices.

Admiral Dahlgren is about leaving Washington to assume command of the South Pacific Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Admiral French Forrest, formerly of the United States, and late of the Confederate Navy, died here yesterday.

A Conservative Army and Navy meeting was held here last night. Resolutions were passed declaring in favor of the constitutional amendment, and of extending suffrage to the negro on unqualified basis.

The Congressional Retrenchment Committee will begin their investigations to-day into the conduct of the treasury department.

Thad. Stevens, who has arrived, announces his intention to be more radical than ever next session. He has prepared bills for immediate passage to regulate removals from office. It is expected that he will introduce a bill to regulate the removal of judges.

SUCCESSFUL EDITORS.—An English editor says: "A good editor, a competent newspaper conductor, is like a general or a poet, born, not made. Exercise and experience give facilities, but the qualification is not manifested. In the London daily papers all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists, and the writers of travels have been tried, and nearly every one failed. 'I can't,' said the late editor of the London Times, 'find any number of men to write for me, but very seldom one man of common sense.' Early all successful editors are of this opinion. A good editor seldom reads much for his paper; he reads, selects, dictates, alters, and bines; and to do all this well he has but little time for composition. To write for a paper is one thing, to do another."

RAILROAD MEETING AT JACKSON.—Blunt Burns, General Superintendent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and Col. Innes, Messrs. Metcalf and Allen, chief contractors, and Mr. Silverhouse, of the Nashville and Western railroad, accompanied Capt. Caffrey, of St. Louis, and gentlemen, have returned to Jackson from their trip to Jackson, Miss. A meeting with the officers of Mississippi Central and Mobile and railroads was held on Wednesday evening last, in regard to the building of a branch road from Huntington, La. to Jackson, the junction of the two roads. The branch road probably be surveyed next spring. The work pushed forward at a date as circumstances will permit. Louisville Journal.

Amnesty suffrage is the new political trap to be substituted for the old "national union convention" tag. Of course the "little villain" of the New York Times has a hand in the concoction, and of necessity, if only by betrayal, the villain is else advocated by Raymond.

Petersburg, Va. There were on the 19th. No lives were

Montreal dispatches received by the Governor General from England, say the possibility of trouble with the United States rests on the part of the Canadian authorities.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Cotton unsettled. Sales today 1000 bales at 32 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—Cotton active. Sales today 1000 bales. Middling uplands firm at 14d.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—Secretary Stanton appointed Col. W. H. Stewart, W. Flynn, of Washington, and A. Miller, of Cecil county, as commissioners to award compensation to the loyal slave owners of Maryland, whose slaves were drafted during the war. The commission is created under act of Congress passed last April.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Paris correspondent of the London Post says the relations between England and the United States will soon be critical.

VIOLATION OF A GRAVE IN BUFFALO.

A YOUNG LADY'S BODY STOLEN.—The Buffalo "Commercial Advertiser" states that a grave in Pine Hill Cemetery has been violated, and the body of a daughter of Col. W. H. Berens stolen. Colonel Berens states that his daughter died suddenly of what was supposed to be disease of the heart, in October, 1865, and was interred in the cemetery. On Thursday of last week Colonel Berens concluded to remove his daughter's remains to a lot which he had purchased in the same cemetery. On removing the earth the cover of the pine box which enclosed the coffin was found to be loose, and upon further examination the sorrowful fact was revealed that the coffin had been broken open and the body stolen. The upper portion of the lid of the coffin where it is attached with hinges, had been forced open, a piece of the side split off, and the body drawn out, after which the lid was replaced with apparent haste, and the grave made to assume its former appearance. Colonel Berens feels confident that the outrage was perpetrated on the night of the day on which his daughter was buried, as the sodding which he caused to be placed upon the grave on the succeeding day has not since been disturbed. The trustees of the cemetery have offered a reward of five hundred dollars for information which will lead to the detection of the guilty parties.

A WOMAN'S FRIENDSHIP.

It is a wondrous advantage to a man, in every pursuit or vocation, to secure an adviser in a sensible woman. In woman there is at once a subtle delicacy of tact, and a plain soundness of judgment, which are rarely combined to an equal degree in man. A woman, if she be really your friend, will have a sensitive regard for your character, honor, reputation. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing for a woman friend always desires to be proud of you. At the same time her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent thing. A man's best female friend is a wife of good sense and heart, whom he loves, and who loves him. But, supposing the man to be without such a helpmate, female friendship he must still have, or his intellect will be without a garden, and there will be many an unheeded gap, even in its strongest fence. Better and safer, of course, are such friendships where disparity of years or circumstances puts the idea of love out of the question. Middle life has rarely this advantage; youth and old age have. We may have female friendships with those much older, and those much younger, than ourselves. Female friendship is to a man the bulwark, sweetness, ornament of his existence.

Her feelings were warm—impetuous; but she was placable, tender and constant. Such was she whom I have lost, when her actual natural sense was improving, after eight years' struggle and distress bound us fast together and moulded our tempers to each other; when a knowledge of her worth had refined my youthful love into friendship, and before age had deprived it of much of its original ardor. I lost her—and alas! the choice of my youth, the partner of my misfortunes, at a moment when I had the prospect of her sharing my better days.

Official news from Vera Cruz to the 1st inst. has been received in Washington City, with the following information:

The city of Jalapa and the fortress of Perote have been captured by the Liberal Generals Mantazaba, Camille and Calderan. Two Imperial chiefs, in the State of Vera Cruz have submitted to the National Government.

An official report of Gen. Diaz to the War Department states that after the important victory he obtained at Michuahua, Oaxaca, on the 15th, he advanced against Oaxaca and invested it for eleven days. As he was getting ready to assault it, he heard that an Austrian column of 1,500 men was coming to protect the garrison. He therefore abandoned the city and went to meet the column, and did so at Carhoriza, at 11 A. M., on the 15th. The battle lasted until 7 P. M. Gen. Diaz having obtained a complete victory. He followed the enemy as far as Minax, nine miles from Carhoriza. He took 296 Austrian, Polish and Hungarian prisoners, four rifled guns, over 600 carbines, and a very large supply of munitions. He further states in his report, that he would march that very evening to Oaxaca, to capture the garrison. Eighty-five boxes, being part of Maximilian's baggage, have arrived at Vera Cruz.

Letters from Mexico City state that he had taken for his own use several valuable old paintings and Mexican relics.

A Practical Suggestion.—We copy the following from the Charleston (S. C.) *Meander* to the effect:

To the Editors of the *Countryman*:—Labor hired by the year, whether for wages or a part of the crop, the cost of cultivation of an acre of cotton is not less than fifteen dollars; of corn not less than ten dollars.

Now instead of planting four acres, suppose every planter restricts his operations to one acre. He would then spend fifteen dollars of the acre of cotton and ten dollars of the acre of corn, having in hand or under his control the forty-five dollars that would have been expended on the other three acres of cotton, and thirty dollars on the other three acres of corn. Let one-half of these amounts be expended in labor, applying vegetable matter from the woods on the one acre. There would still be in hand twenty-two and a half dollars for the cotton and fifteen dollars for the corn. Let these sums be expended on the one acre of cotton and corn respectively in commercial fertilizers—viz., guano, phosphates and the like—as part applied broadcast before or after planting, and a part under the seed. The probable result would be that the one acre would produce more than the four, at the same cost of cultivation, and that one acre would be permanently improved one hundred per cent. by the manuring, and the other three acres twenty-five per cent. by resting.

Now, what would be the obvious effect of this change of system on the demand for labor, and, consequently, on wages? It will be perceived at once that three-eighths of the agricultural work would be dispensed with, not only of hands, but of hoes. If 149,000 negroes now find employment on the farms and plantations of South Carolina on their own terms as to quantity of work, on this plan 87,500 of them would be all that would be demanded, leaving a surplus of 61,500, from which could be drawn, when needed, a sufficiency to gather in the cotton crop in good order. Hence, beyond a question, there would be an abundant supply of cheap labor, coerced, as all effective free labor is, all over the world, by the fear of starvation, to give satisfaction to their employers.

Blackville, S. C.

Beautiful Tribute to a Wife.—Sir James McIntosh, the historian, was married to Miss Catherine Stuart, a young Scotch lady. After her death he depicted her character, in a letter to a friend:

"I was guided in my choice only by the blind affections of my youth. I found an intelligent companion and a devoted friend. I found a mother, a most faithful of wives—and a mother as tender as children ever had the misfortune to lose. I met a woman who, by tender management of my weaknesses, gradually corrected the most pernicious of them. She became prudent from affection; and though of the most generous nature she was taught frugality and economy by her love for me. During the most critical period of my life she relieved me. She gently reclaimed me from dissipation; she propped my weak and irresolute nature; she urged my indolence to all the exertions that have been useful and creditable to me, and she was perpetually at hand to admonish my heedlessness or improvidence. To whatever I owe what I am; to her whither I shall be. In her solicitude for my interest she has never forgot my feelings or character. Even in her occasional resentment, for which I too often gave her cause—would to God I could recall those moments—she had no silliness or acrimony. Her feelings were warm—impetuous; but she was placable, tender and constant. Such was she whom I have lost, when her actual natural sense was improving, after eight years' struggle and distress bound us fast together and moulded our tempers to each other; when a knowledge of her worth had refined my youthful love into friendship, and before age had deprived it of much of its original ardor. I lost her—and alas! the choice of my youth, the partner of my misfortunes, at a moment when I had the prospect of her sharing my better days."